THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1798. [N° 1866.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Christopher Fowler & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. LANGLEY's *Wharf,*

FRENCH Brandy, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; and best Holland Geneva, per Pipe or Barrel.

Jamaica Spirits, West India and New England Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel.

London particular, Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wines, per Quarter Cask.

Gunpowder, Hyson, and Souchong Teas, per Chest or Dozen.

White and Brown Sugars, per Barrel.

Rumney's best, and No. 1 Chocolate, per Box.

Pepper and Pimento, per Bag.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cassia, per lb.

Currants per Cask.

Sweet Oil & Anchovies, per Box or Dozen.

Cotton per Bag.

Window Glass per Box,

Best Heart and Club German Steel, per Fagot or Bar.

White Lead and Spanish Brown, per Cask,

House and Hearth Brushes per Dozen.

A constant Supply of Superfine and Common Flour per Barrel—and a Variety of other Articles, which they will sell on the most moderate Terms.

Newport, Nov. 24. 1797.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,

Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,

Spanish Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. & c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

State of RHODE-ISLAND *&c.*

Newport, Jan. 8, 1798.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER AVERILL, of Newport, Chaise-Maker, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday of January, A. D. 1798; then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition, praying for the Benefit of an Act passed at June Session, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, should not be granted. *Witness,*

FRA. D. CHANNING, *Dep. Secry.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

TAKE Notice, That whereas ABIGAIL, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath acted very much against his Will, both in Words and Actions; and also absconded from his Bed and Board:—This therefore is to inform the Public, that he will not pay any Debts whatever of her contracting from this Date forward. DANIEL PEASE.

December 23, 1797.

We the Subscribers being,

by the Worshipful Town Council of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims to the Estate of GURDEN ELDRIDGE, late of Tiverton, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent; and six Months is allowed for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice, that we will attend at the Dwelling-House of *Noah Hart*, in Little Compton, on the second Saturday in January, March and May, from One to Five o'Clock, P. M.

WILLIAM SANFORD,
LEMUEL TABER,

Tiverton, Dec. 23, 1797.

Fresh Raisins and Currants

JUST ARRIVED.

JAMAICA Spirits, very excellent—Saint Croix Rum 3d Proof, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Malaga and Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Cask.

Brandy, French and Spanish, by the Pipe or Barrel; from 4th Proof to 1st.

Window Glass by the Box.

York Soap (Goodeve & Brown) by the Box.

Rice, in Tierces; as good as any at Market.

Chocolate, Cundell's, Newell's, and Watertown Manufactory.

London Porter by the Cask; Brown Stout ditto.

French Indigo by the Quantity.

Very excellent SWEET OIL, in Cases of 12 Bottles each.

A few Casks of LINSEED OIL.

Cotton Wool and Pepper, with other Articles in the Grocery Line.

The above Articles will be sold on such Terms as cannot fail to give Satisfaction to the Purchaser, on a fair Trial of the Goods at his Store in Thames Street, lately occupied by Mr. Ethan Clarke.

NATH. B. MILLER.

November 21, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Bushels of the best St. Ubes Salt.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to close his Business as he wished, therefore cannot leave Home as he intended.—He has for Sale, Iron Cabouses of different Kinds and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finished and unfinished; Open and Close Stoves and Anchors of all Sizes. He also receives Goods for Sale on Commission, and advances Money on the Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his House, next Eastward of Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-House.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

TO BE LET,

The Store belonging to

Mr. William Hammond, lately occupied by Mr. Ethan Clarke, now in Possession, of Mr. Nathan B. Miller—For Terms apply to SAMUEL CARR, on the Ferry Wharf, or BENJAMIN CHURCH, in Thames street, opposite Mr. Thomas Green's, who are duly authorized to let the same.

Newport, December 25, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town-Council of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims to the Estate of THOMAS POTTER, late of Tiverton, Cordwainer, deceased, represented Insolvent; and six Months from the Date being allowed for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice, that we will attend at the House of *Constant Hart*, in Tiverton, on the first Tuesday in March, April and May next, from One o'Clock to Five, P. M.

LEMUEL TABER,
ICHABOD SIMMONS.

Tiverton, Dec. 4, 1798.

State of RHODE ISLAND, *&c*

Newport, Dec 26, 1797.

THE Creditors of THOMAS VOSE, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday of January, A. D. 1798, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, there pending, for the Benefit of the Act, passed A. D. 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, should not be granted. *Witness,*

FRA. D. CHANNING, *Dep Secry.*

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,

A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

HYSON TEA, or BOHEA, by the Dozen or Pound,

FLOUR—BEEF—and RICE—by the Barrel or Tierce.

Two New SLOOPS, complete for Sea; one of about 80 Tons Burthen, and the other about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Sell, or Let.

Two Townships in the District of Main, which will be sold at 50 Cents per Acre.

ALSO,

A small FARM, pleasantly situated, about Two Miles from the Narragansett Ferry, containing about 50 Acres; there is standing thereon a good Dwelling House, 40 by 30 Feet; a Barn, 30 by 24 Feet; with other necessary Buildings; the Whole in good Repair; a good Well of Water, and a small Orchard.—The Whole is well fenced and watered. A young Wood, or Grove of Trees, adjoining said Farm, is to be sold also. The Farm will be sold for 850 Dollars in Cash, or one Half Cash and the other Half in West-India Goods, at signing the Deed.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

To be LET, or SOLD,

A FARM, belonging to the Subscriber and containing about 300 Acres in North-Kingstown, about Three Miles and a Half W. S. W. from Bissell's Mills. Said Farm has on it a Sufficiency of Wood, an old and a young Orchard; has a Dwelling-House and an excellent Barn almost new, with a Corn Crib, &c. Said Farm lies about Half a Mile from the Episcopal Church.—For Terms apply to Peter Phillips, Esq; in Wickford, or the Subscriber.

Also to LET, as soon as may be wanted,

Five separate Lots of Land, at the North End of this Town, in excellent Order, either for Meadows or Pasturing; and likewise a House and Two Lots of Land lying in Portsmouth, on the East Road, about Five Miles from this Town.—For further Particulars inquire of OLIVER R. WARNER.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

To be Sold, or Let,

About forty acres of Land,

in Middletown, Three Miles from this Town.—Inquire of

LATHAM & JOHN THURSTON.

Newport, Jan. 1, 1798.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 22.

MR Dawson, offered the following Resolution.

"That a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any and what provisions are necessary for the payment of the check of Gen Kosciusko on the United States."

A motion to refer this matter to the committee of claims, being rejected by a great majority. It was then altered and the Secretary of the Treasury, was directed to report whether any and what Legislative provisions are necessary, for the payment of the claim of Gen. Kosciusko on the United States.

A petition from the daughters of the late Count de Grasse, praying pecuniary assistance from the United States, which they promise to refund, was presented by Mr. Livingston; a report made by a committee of the last house, recommending an allowance of 1000 dollars to each of the petitioners, as a reward for the services which that illustrious officer rendered the United States, by remaining contrary to his orders, and on his own responsibility, with his fleet in the Chesapeake, by which was atchieved the capture of Cornwallis and his army.

This subject was referred to a committee of 5 members.

Mr. Livingston gave notice, that he should on Monday move for the appointment of a Committee to bring in a bill for the relief of American seamen.

Mr. Otis presented a petition from James Swan praying to be allowed 33 000 dollars, which he had lost in a transaction with the Treasury for lodging certain sums of Money in Europe for the public services. This petition was also referred.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

A Committee was appointed to bring in a bill, for the relief and protection of American Seamen.

A report in favour of arming American vessels under certain regulations was made.—The consideration of it was postponed to the first Monday in February, to give time for the receipt of intelligence from France.

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The Bill relative to taking evidence in Contested Elections, was referred to a select Committee.

Tench Coxe informed the House, by letter, that the President had removed him from office as Commissioner of Revenue. He wished his public conduct to be examined by a Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Livingston, from the Committee on the petition of the daughters of the Count de Grasse, reported in favour of settling an annuity upon them. Committed for Monday.

A bill for the relief of refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, was committed for Tuesday.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

The speaker laid before the House a letter and report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of the 22d inst. relative to the claim of General Kosciusko.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, this report was referred to a Committee of the whole for Monday.

Friday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Williams observed, that by the law altering the establishments of the Treasury and War departments, the office of Commissioner of the Revenue was created; at that time, he presumed that such an arrangement might be necessary, but at the present he apprehended it might be dispensed with, as the business could be as effectually done at the Treasury.—The saving in this case would be considerable; for he found in the estimation services for the current year, as compensation for the Commissioner 1400 dollars, for clerks 2775. for messengers 250, for stationary 400, for office rent, & wood, &c. say 600, making a total of 6425 dollars. With a view to decide this question, he laid a resolution on the table, directing the appointment of a committee to inquire whether any alteration was necessary in the law, and to report the expediency of abolishing the Office of Commissioner of the Revenue.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the President's communication relative to altering the time of holding the circuit court of the United States in the district of Delaware was referred to a select committee.

A motion was made to adjourn till Tuesday next; but having failed of success the house adjourned till Monday morning.

Monday, January 1.

A message was received from the President of the United States, including a Report of the Secretary of State, founded upon the resolution

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1798. [N° 1866.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Christopher Fowler & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. LANGLEY's *Wharf,*

FRENCH Brandy, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; and best Holland Geneva, per Pipe or Barrel.

Jamaica Spirits, West India and New England Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel.

London particular, Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wines, per Quarter Cask.

Gunpowder, Hyson, and Souchong Teas, per Chest or Dozen.

White and Brown Sugars, per Barrel.

Rumney's best, and No. 2 Chocolate, per Box.

Pepper and Pimento, per Bag.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cassia, per lb.

Currants per Cask.

Sweet Oil & Anchovies, per Box or Dozen.

Cotton per Bag.

Window Glass per Box.

Best Heart and Club German Steel, per Fagot or Bar.

White Lead and Spanish Brown, per Cask,

House and Hearth Brushes per Dozen.

A constant Supply of Superfine and Common Flour per Barrel—and a Variety of other Articles, which they will sell on the most moderate Terms.

Newport, Nov. 14. 1797.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,

Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,

Spanish Brown,	Ditto	Ditto,
Whiting,	Ditto	Ditto,

Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also— 9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

State of RHODE-ISLAND *&c.*
Newport, Jan. 8, 1798.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER AVERILL, of Newport, Chaise-Maker, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday of January, A. D. 1798; then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition, praying for the Benefit of an Act passed at June Session, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, should not be granted. *Witness,*

FRA. D. CHANNING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

TAKE Notice, That whereas ABIGAIL, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath acted very much against his Will, both in Words and Actions; and also absconded from his Bed and Board:—This therefore is to inform the Public, that he will not pay any Debts whatever of her contracting from this Date forward. DANIEL PEASE.

December 13, 1797.

We the Subscribers being,

by the Worshipful Town Council of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims to the Estate of GURDEN ELDRIDGE, late of Tiverton, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent; and six Months is allowed for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice, that we will attend at the Dwelling-House of *Noah Hart*, in Little Compton, on the second Saturday in January, March and May, from One to Five o'Clock, P. M.

WILLIAM SANFORD,
LEMUEL TABER,

Tiverton, Dec. 23, 1797.

Fresh Raisins and Currants

JUST ARRIVED.

JAMAICA Spirits, very excellent —Saint Croix Rum 3d Proof, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Malaga and Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Cask.

Brandy, French and Spanish, by the Pipe or Barrel; from 4th Proof to 1st.

Window Glass by the Box.

York Soap (Goodeve & Brown) by the Box.

Rice, in Tierces; as good as any at Market.

Chocolate, Cundell's, Newell's, and Watertown Manufactory.

London Porter by the Cask; Brown Stout ditto.

French Indigo by the Quantity.

Very excellent SWEET OIL, in Cases of 12 Bottles each.

A few Casks of LINSEED OIL.

Cotton Wool and Pepper, with other Articles in the Grocery Line.

The above Articles will be sold on such Terms as cannot fail to give Satisfaction to the Purchaser, on a fair Trial of the Goods at his Store in Thames Street, lately occupied by Mr. Ethan Clarke.

NATH. B. MILLER.

November 21, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Bushels of the best St. Ubes Salt.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to close his Business as he wished, therefore cannot leave Home as he intended.—He has for Sale, Iron Cabouses of different Kinds and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finished and unfinished; Open and Close Stoves and Anchors of all Sizes. He also receives Goods for Sale on Commission, and advances Money on the Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his House, next Eastward of Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-House.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

TO BE LET,

The Store belonging to

Mr. William Hammond, lately occupied by Mr. Ethan Clarke, now in Possession, of Mr. Nathan B. Miller—For Terms apply to SAMUEL CARR, on the Ferry Wharf, or BENJAMIN CHURCH, in Thames street, opposite Mr. Thomas Green's, who are duly authorized to let the same.

Newport, December 25, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town-Council of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims to the Estate of THOMAS POTTER, late of Tiverton, Cordwainer, deceased, represented Insolvent; and six Months from the Date being allowed for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice, that we will attend at the House of *Constant Hart*, in Tiverton, on the first Tuesday in March, April and May next, from One o'Clock to Five, P. M.

LEMUEL TABER,
ICHABOD SIMMONS.

Tiverton, Dec. 4, 1797.

State of RHODE ISLAND, *&c.*
Newport, Dec 26, 1797.

THE Creditors of THOMAS VOSE, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday of January, A. D. 1798, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, there pending, for the Benefit of the Act, passed A. D. 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, should not be granted. *Witness,*

FRA. D. CHANNING, *Dep Sec'ry.*

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,

A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

HYSON TEA, or BOHEA, by the Dozen or Pound,

FLOUR—BEEF—and RICE—by the Barrel or Tierce.

Two New SLOOPS, complete for Sea; one of about 80 Tons Burthen, and the other about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Sell, or Let.

Two Townships in the District of Main, which will be sold at 50 Cents per Acre.

ALSO,

A small FARM, pleasantly situated, about Two Miles from the Narraganset Ferry, containing about 50 Acres; there is standing thereon a good Dwelling House, 40 by 30 Feet; a Barn, 30 by 24 Feet; with other necessary Buildings; the Whole in good Repair; a good Well of Water, and a small Orchard.—The Whole is well fenced and watered. A young Wood, or Grove of Trees, adjoining said Farm, is to be Sold also. The Farm will be sold for 850 Dollars in Cash, or one Half Cash and the other Half in West-India Goods, at signing the Deed.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

To be LET, or SOLD,

A FARM, belonging to the Subscriber and containing about 300 Acres in North-Kingstown, about Three Miles and a Half W. S. W. from Bissell's Mills. Said Farm has on it a Sufficiency of Wood, an old and a young Orchard; has a Dwelling-House and an excellent Barn almost new, with a Corn Crib, &c. Said Farm lies about Half a Mile from the Episcopal Church.—For Terms apply to Peter Phillips, Esq; in Wickford, or the Subscriber.

Also to LET, as soon as may be wanted,

Five separate Lots of Land, at the North End of this Town, in excellent Order, either for Meadows or Pasturing; and likewise a House and Two Lots of Land lying in Portsmouth, on the East Road, about Five Miles from this Town.—For further Particulars inquire of OLIVER R. WARNER.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

To be Sold, or Let,

About forty acres of Land,

in Middletown, Three Miles from this Town.—Inquire of

LATHAM & JOHN THURSTON.

Newport, Jan. 1, 1798.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.
Friday, December 22.

MR Dawson, offered the following Resolution.

"That a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any and what provisions are necessary for the payment of the check of Gen. Kosciusko on the United States."

A motion to refer this matter to the committee of claims, being rejected by a great majority. It was then altered and the Secretary of the Treasury, was directed to report whether any and what Legislative provisions are necessary, for the payment of the claim of Gen. Kosciusko on the United States.

A petition from the daughters of the late Count de Grasse, praying pecuniary assistance from the United States, which they promise to refund, was presented by Mr. Livingston; a report made by a committee of the last house, recommending an allowance of 1000 dollars to each of the petitioners, as a reward for the services which that illustrious officer rendered the United States, by remaining contrary to his orders, and on his own responsibility, with his fleet in the Chesapeake, by which was atchieved the capture of Cornwallis and his army.

This subject was referred to a committee of 5 members.

Mr. Livingston gave notice, that he should on Monday move for the appointment of a Committee to bring in a bill for the relief of American seamen.

Mr. Otis presented a petition from James Swan praying to be allowed 13 000 dollars, which he had lost in a transaction with the Treasury for lodging certain sums of Money in Europe for the public services. This petition was also referred.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

A Committee was appointed to bring in a bill, for the relief and protection of American Seamen.

A report in favour of arming American vessels under certain regulations was made.—The consideration of it was postponed to the first Monday in February, to give time for the receipt of intelligence from France.

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The Bill relative to taking evidence in Contested Elections, was referred to a select Committee.

Tench Coxe informed the House, by letter, that the President had removed him from office as Commissioner of Revenue. He wished his public conduct to be examined by a Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Livingston, from the Committee on the petition of the daughters of the Count de Grasse, reported in favour of settling an annuity upon them. Committed for Monday.

A bill for the relief of refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, was committed for Tuesday.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter and report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of the 22d inst. relative to the claim of General Kosciusko.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, this report was referred to a Committee of the whole for Monday.

Friday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Williams observed, that by the law altering the establishments of the Treasury and War departments, the office of Commissioner of the Revenue was created; at that time, he presumed that such an arrangement might be necessary, but at the present he apprehended it might be dispensed with, as the business could be as effectually done at the Treasury.—The saving in this case would be considerable; for he found in the estimation services for the current year, as compensation for the Commissioner 1400 dollars, for clerks 2775. for messengers 250, for stationary 400, for office rent, & wood, &c. say 600, making a total of 6425 dollars. With a view to decide this question, he laid a resolution on the table, directing the appointment of a committee to inquire whether any alteration was necessary in the law, and to report the expediency of abolishing the Office of Commissioner of the Revenue.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the President's communication relative to altering the time of holding the circuit court of the United States in the district of Delaware was referred to a select committee.

A motion was made to adjourn till Tuesday next; but having failed of success the house adjourned till Monday morning.

Monday, January 1.

A message was received from the President of the United States, inclosing a Report of the Secretary of State, founded upon the resolution

of both houſes of the 2d of March 1797, directing the Preſident of the United States to make inquiry of the ſtates of Connecticut, New Jerſy, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tenneſſee, and South-Carolina, whether they had ratified the propoſed amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States reſpecting the ſuability of States; by which Report, it appears that information has been received from Connecticut, Maryland, and Virginia, that they had ratified the ſaid amendments; that the States of New Jerſey, and Pennſylvania have not ratified them; that the State of South Carolina have not yet determined upon the queſtion; and that no information had yet been received from Kentucky and Tenneſſee. The Secretary of State adds that not conſidering the latter as a State until it was formally admitted as ſuch, he did not tranſmit the propoſition for their conſideration until October laſt.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. J Williams, from the committee appointed to report by bill or otherwiſe, whether any, and what, amendments are neceſſary to the act for eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States, reported a bill to provide for organizing, arming and diſciplining the militia of the United States, which was twice read and committed for Monday next.

Mr. Van Allen thought the government for ſome time paſt had been at a greater expence than neceſſary in paying, by means of the commiſſioners of loans, the intereſt upon the Domeſtic Debt of the United States. He thought the buſineſs might be equally as well done at a much leſs expence, by either contracting with the banks in the different ſtates, or authoriſing the collectors of the revenue to pay it. In order to bring the ſubject under the view of the Houſe, he propoſed a reſolution to the following effect:

"Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are neceſſary, in the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States."—Agreed, and a committee of three appointed.

By the Brig Diana Capt. Henderſon arrived at Boſton from London, we have the following Intelligence, viz:

LONDON, November 3.

King's Speech.

HOUSE of LORDS, Thurſday November 2.

THE King being ſeated on his throne, and the Commons attending at the bar, in the uſual manner, his Majeſty opened the ſeſſion with the following moſt gracious Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is matter of great concern to me that the earneſt endeavors which I have continued to employ ſince I met you laſt in Parliament, to reſtore to my ſubjects the bleſſings of Peace, on ſafe and honorable terms, have been rendered ineffectual. The Declaration which I have cauſed to be publiſhed, and the other papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will abundantly prove to you, and to the world, that every ſtep has been taken on my part, which could tend to accelerate that deſirable object; and that the long delay and final rupture of the negociation are to be attributed ſolely to the exceſſive conduct, the unwarrantable pretenſions, and inordinate ambition of the enemy, and, above all, in their inveterate animoſity to theſe Kingdoms. I have the fulleſt reliance, under Divine Providence, on your vigour and wiſdom, and on the zeal of a gallant and free people, for ſtifling that they are contending for their deareſt intereſts, and determined to ſhew themſelves worthy of the bleſſings which they are ſtruggling to defend.

"Compelled as We are, by the moſt evident neceſſity, to perſevere in the conteſt, until a more pacific ſpirit ſhall be manifeſted on the part of the enemy, We have the ſatisfaction of knowing that We poſſeſs means and reſources proportioned to the exertions which we may be called upon to make.

"During the period of hoſtilities, and under the unavoidable preſſure of accumulated burthens, our revenue has continued highly productive, our national induſtry has been extended, and our commerce has ſurpaſſed its former limits.

"The public ſpirit of my people has been eminently diſplayed; my troops of every deſcription have acquired freſh claims to the eſteem and admiration of their country, and the ſucceſsful efforts of my navy over all our inveterate enemies have been recently crowned by one final and deciſive victory with which Providence has rewarded the exertions of my fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Duncan.

"No event could be attended with more ſolid, and beneficial conſequences, or form a more brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits, which in the courſe of the preſent war, have raiſed to a pitch hitherto unequalled the Naval Glory of the Country.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I have directed the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you. The Rate of the Taxes, owing to the happy conſequences of our proſperous circumſtances, will, I truſt, admit of ſome conſiderable reduction of expence, conſiſtently with the ſucceſsful efforts which our ſituation and ſpecific exigencies. In conſidering of the beſt mode of raiſing the heavy expence which will ſtill be unavoidable, you will, I am perſuaded, be ſenſible, that the preſent criſis preſents every motive to animate you to the moſt effectual and ſpirited exertions; the true value of any temporary ſacrifice which you may find neceſſary for this purpoſe can only be eſtimated by conſidering them with the importance of ſupporting eſſentially our public credit, and convincing the enemy that while we retain an ardent deſire for the concluſion of Peace on ſafe and honorable terms, We poſſeſs the means, as well as the determination to ſupport with vigour this arduous conteſt, as long as it may be neceſſary for maintaining the ſafety, honor and independence, of theſe Kingdoms.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"After the aſſurance I have had of your loyalty and attachment to me, and of your anxious regard for the intereſts of my ſubjects, I have only to recommend to you a perſeverance in the ſame principles, and conduct.

"The events of every day muſt impreſs you more and more with a ſenſe of the bleſſings which We derive from our civil and religious eſtabliſhments, and which have ſo long diſtinguiſhed us among all the nations of Europe. Theſe bleſſings can only be preſerved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws, by repreſſing with promptitude every attempt to diſturb our internal tranquillity, and by maintaining inviolate that happy Conſtitution, which we inherit from our anceſtors, on which the ſecurity and happineſs of every claſs of my ſubjects eſſentially depend."

An Addreſs to His Majeſty, approving of the ſentiments in his Speech, was then moved. Lengthy debate enſued. Attempt was made to engraft a qualifying clauſe into the Addreſs—to render the approbation equivocal; but it failed.

An Addreſs was voted in the Houſe of Commons with little difficulty. Moſt of the oppoſition Members being deſignedly abſent. On a motion for ejecting, Mr. DUNDAS from the Houſe, on account of his accepting an office which was ſaid to be incompatible with his Parliamentary ſituation, there were but *eight* yeas; which was conſidered as the then ſtrength of the oppoſition.

November 8.

Government has publiſhed the entire correſpondence between Lord Malmeſbury and the French Commiſſioners at Liſle. It contains 53 communications, and demonſtrates to the world the ſincerity of our Court to negociate a Peace; and the inveterate diſpoſition of the ruling government in France, to carry on the war. By this correſpondence it appears that Great Britain propoſed to give up all the poſſeſſions ſhe had acquired by the war, except the iſland of Trinadad, the Cape of Good Hope, and the iſland of Ceylon in the Eaſt-Indies—France, on the other hand, contended, that all the conqueſts made by Great Britain, ſhould be relinquiſhed; and further, that the King of Great Britain ſhould renounce the title of King of France; that he ſhould make reſtitution for the veſſels taken or deſtroyed at Toulon, and relinquiſh the mortgage on Belgium!!

On demands ſuch as the above it is uſeleſs to comment. There is not a Britiſh who would not ſacrifice his life and property, before he would conſent to ſuch humiliating terms.

The Redacteur of the 19th ult. contains a long inveſtigation of the nature of the diſpute between the French Republic and the United States, touching the treaty negociated in 1794. From the decided language which it ſpeaks on points that are immediately to become the ſubject of diplomatic inveſtigation, it may be inferred that the Americans muſt make great conceſſions before they can appeaſe the French government. The event of this diſpute muſt be of ſerious importence to the country, becauſe the conceſſion demanded from the Americans muſt be a renunciation of the principles of the treaty of 1794 and in proportion as the demands of the French are admitted, the privileges of Great Britain muſt be ſacrificed.

Louis XVIII. has ſet out for Peterſburgh, taking with him 100 ſelect men as his body guard: in caſe he accepts the eſtabliſhment offered by Ruſſia, they are then to wear the Ruſſian uniform.

The laſt letters from France ſtate, that the Executive Directory had refuſed to appoint any perſon to treat with the American Commiſſioners. It is added, that an intimation had been made to them, that they might depart from the French territories, whenever it was moſt convenient for them. The evident intention of this proceeding on the part of the Directory is, to oblige the United States to forego their commercial engagements with Great-Britain.

November 9.

Capt. Williamſon, of the Agincourt, and another officer, have been arreſted, and are to be tried by court-martial, for not obeying with ſufficient promptitude Admiral Duncan's ſignal for cloſe action.

Stocks have been very ſteady for the laſt few days; a proof that the people, although alive to a due ſenſe of their national honour, and ready at all times to come forward in defence of their independence and ſafety, are not to be alarmed by the inſolent threats of an arrogant foe.

The Directory, we underſtand, has ordered an army of 30,000 men to be aſſembled, deſtined to act againſt Portugal.

It is now generally known, that General Buonaparte has openly declared himſelf averſe to the abſurd project of baniſhing from France all the ci-devant nobles; and that he heſitates to take command of the army againſt England.

The French have committed a *miſnomer*, in calling their army, which is to aſſemble at Breſt, &c. the "army of England."—They ſhould have named it, "the army of the ocean;" for ſhould Bridport, Duncan, or St. Vincent's, catch ONE ſhip of them on the water—they would ſoon add a new diſtich to the New-England primer; of

"*Proud Gallia's Troop,*
"*Was ſwallowed up.*"

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.

The following Veſſels have arrived at and cleared from this port during the laſt year:

	Arrived,	Cleared,
Ships	167	146
Snows & Brigs	326	291
Schooners	549	480
Sloops	378	376
TOTAL,	1420	1293

Of the above number of Arrivals 620 were from Foreign ports, and 800 Coaſters. Of the Clearances 557 were for Foreign ports, and 736 Coaſters.

VESSELS now in port.

Ships	80
Brigs	86
Schooners	74
Sloops	47
Pilot Boats and River Craft	124
TOTAL	421

Of this number 25 ſhips, 22 brigs, 21 ſchooners and 20 ſloops, will be ready for ſea as ſoon as the navigation opens.

N. B. In the above ſtatement the veſſels detained below by the ice are included.

American veſſels meaſured in port laſt year, 95

Foreign ditto do. do. 75

Total 170

Veſſels on the ſtocks at Keſſington, 11 and 3 keels laid—16 In Southwark 3, & 1 keel laid—4. Total 20

Entered at New York, &c. bound to this port, 6 ſhips, 11 brigs, 4 ſchooners, and 1 ſloop. Total 22.

A gentleman who left the Natchez, on the 24th November, informs, that the poſts at that time were ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards, and that no expectations were entertained of their being ſoon given up.

December 30.

Yeſterday a diſcovery was made of ſeveral of the perſons concerned in committing the robberies on the road near this city;—two of them are young men from New-Jerſey.

January 1.

A few nights ſince a gentleman was ſtopped under the wall of Arch-ſtreet burying-ground. The highwayman preſented a piſtol to his breaſt, demanded his caſh, obtained it, and went off.

January 8.

There is a letter in town from Paris, dated Oct 26, from a very intelligent foreigner, to a merchant in this city which contains the following information in ſubſtance—That our Commiſſioners could not have arrived at a more unauſpicious period—that the Directory mean to treat all neutral flags alike, diſregard all—that they are determined that all American veſſels deſtitute of the role d'equipage, ſhall be abſolutely condemned; and that they had taken exceptions at the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States at the opening of the late extraordinary ſeſſion of Congreſs.

Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated "Sea Shore," near Indian River, ſtate of Delaware January 1, 1798.

"*The ſhip Inclination, Capt G. Koſter, from Breman bound to Baltimore is loſt on Hog Iſland, near the capes of Virginia—the people all ſaved and part of her cargo, conſiſting of claret in boxes gin, linen, &c. valued at 100 000 dollars, when he left Breman; ſhe ſtruck in the night of the 26th of December laſt. A Britiſh armed ſhip called the Hunter, was loſt the ſame night, on the ſame iſland, no cargo—ſeven hands periſhed.*"

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30.

The ſtate paper of the Britiſh king is a very able and juſt deſcription of the conduct and views of the French government. We have many honeſt men in America, who could not believe what we have long ago aſſerted, that France was not contending for liberty, but, like the Romans, for univerſal empire. The conteſt between France and Great Britain has been, from the firſt, not for an iſland, or a little paltry poſſeſſion in the Indies, but on the part of France a fixed determination to reduce the power of Great Britain at ſea, as ſhe has that of Auſtria by land. She has gained her wiſhes by land—ſhe has all the continent of Europe at her diſpoſal. Nothing remains now between France and univerſal empire, but the Britiſh navy.

January 11.

We are authoriſed to aſſert that the French Republic refuſe to grant paſſports to any American citizen to go to Paris, except ſuch as have claims on the Government.

We are authoriſed to ſay, that no deſpatches have been received by the government from our commiſſioners, ſince their arrival in Paris.

The Conſul General of the French republic in this city has received a letter from M. Talleyrand Perigord, the French miniſter for foreign affairs, dated on the day after the arrival of our commiſſioners at Paris (28th Sept.) which mentions, that they had been cordially received by the French government—that the negociation would be commenced as ſoon as poſſible—and that he had no doubt of an amicable adjuſtment of affairs between the two countries.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE ARGUS.

From a Paris Paper of Nov. 3.

The following truly intereſting ſpeech was made to the Executive Directory, by Citizen Monge, one of the Commiſſioners in Italy, ſent by Buonaparte with the definitive treaty of peace, at their public ſitting, 5 days after they had received the news of peace with Auſtria, (viz. 31ſt October 1797.)

Citizens Directors,

OF all the coaleſced enemies of our infant Republic, there remains but one.

All the children of Gaul, formerly confederated into a ſingle nation, are again reunited by the moſt pleaſing bonds; after ao centuries of ſlavery, ſucceſſive and various, proud of forming but one people, are now on the point of regaining their ancient virtue.—Thoſe among them, that formerly by error were carried beyond the Alps, after having for a long time ſtruggled againſt ſlavery, in a country which their induſtry has ſince rendered ſo fertile, are indebted for a new exiſtence to a metropolis they have never ceaſed to love. In fine, of all the deſcendants of Gaul in Europe, there is not at this day, a ſingle one that acknowledges a maſter. Oh my happy country! thou knoweſt not to what point thou haſt aſtoniſhed the Univerſe. The courage of thy children commands the admiration of all nations, and the wiſdom of your old men their reſpect. Open then your eyes, and be not the only people inſenſible of your own glory!—You are not, Citizens Directors, at the end of your labours, and a new career more glorious to you yet opens to your view. The liberty of Greece could not reſiſt the treaſuries of the king of a ſmall people half ſavage. The means of corruption of the tyrants of India, are more powerful than thoſe of the former kings of Macedonia. It is a much longer time that the Engliſh government has managed with ſucceſs, that fountain of corruption which diſhonours it; and whatever may be our virtues, it is to be preſumed we are leſs corruptible than the Spartans or Athenians. The Engliſh government, and the French Republic, *cannot exiſt together.* You have ſpoke, and already our terrible battalions begin to ſhake their victorious arms, with SCIPIO at their head. If I was entitled by my great ſervices to my country, or by the ſame virtues that Cato acquired at Rome, to an equal authority, I ſhould then addreſs myſelf to the firſt magiſtrates of the Republic—

Deſtroy *a government*, which has corrupted the morals of the whole world; but ſave *a nation* by whom Europe has been enlightened—Do not oppreſs a nation that has given to the Univerſe a Newton; ſave a nation reſpectable for its former patriotiſm, and worthy of a better government—raiſe them to the dignity of the people—reſtore its liberties of which they are the idolators, and reſtore them to their national virtues. May the Engliſh people ſubſiſt with glory, and may this glory, be emulated by the French people, and both go hand in hand, to enlighten the human race, and may their not exiſt any other rivalſhip than to promote the happineſs of the world. Then Citizens Directors the field of glory will not be entirely monopolized by you. You will have in the interior, two mortal enemies to combat—Ignorance and ſuperſtition you will have to deſtroy—of all the ſlaveries the moſt humiliating, and the moſt fatal to the human kind. But you know how to make choice of your arms; you will ſpread inſtruction to meet the capacities of every claſs of citizens; and in this wiſe diſtribution, your parental cares will extend impartially as well to the inhabitants of the mountains, as to thoſe of the cities. Citizens Directors, more than 30 millions of ſouls count every inſtant of your precious time, I will therefore be expeditious to cloſe, I will not ſpeak of the glory of our brave armies. The name of the army of Italy reſounds through Upper Egypt; even the Arabs make it the ſubject of their evening converſations under their tents. A gleam of hope has began to poſſeſs and electriſe the ſouls of the deſcendants of the ancient Greeks, and their hearts begin already to ſwell. The little children of Sparta and Athens ſing the celebrated French hymn which formed our battalions, and conducted them to Victory.—They will alſo ſoon ſing that which will attend our triumphs. May the French Republic ſubſiſt virtuous as long as ſublime ſongs inſpires veneration for the heroic virtues of the founders of our Republic! Admiration for the courage of its brave defenders! Reſpect for its firſt magiſtrates, and enthuſiaſm

of both houſes of the 23 of March 1797, directing the Preſident of the United States to make inquiry of the ſtates of Connecticut, New Jerſy, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tenneſſee, and South-Carolina, whether they had ratified the propoſed amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States reſpecting the ſuability of States; by which Report, it appears that information has been received from Connecticut, Maryland, and Virginia, that they had ratified the ſaid amendments; that the States of New Jerſey, and Penſylvania have not ratified them; that the State of South Carolina have not yet determined upon the queſtion; and that no information had yet been received from Kentucky and Tenneſſee. The Secretary of State adds that not conſidering the latter as a State until it was formally admitted as ſuch, he did not tranſmit the propoſition for their conſideration until October laſt.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. J. Williams, from the committee appointed to report by bill or otherwiſe, whether any, and what, amendments are neceſſary to the act for eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States, reported a bill to provide for organizing, arming and diſciplining the militia of the United States, which was twice read and committed for Monday next.

Mr. Van Allen thought the government for ſome time paſt had been at a greater expence than neceſſary in paying, by means of the commiſſioners of loans, the intereſt upon the Domeſtic Debt of the United States. He thought the buſineſs might be equally as well done at a much leſs expence, by either contracting with the banks in the different ſtates, or authoriſing the collectors of the revenue to pay it. In order to bring the ſubject under the view of the Houſe, he propoſed a reſolution to the following effect:

"Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are neceſſary, in the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States."—Agreed, and a committee of three appointed.

By the Brig Diana, Capt. Henderſon, arrived at Boſton from London, we have the following Intelligence, viz:

LONDON, November 3.

King's Speech.

HOUSE of LORDS, Thurſday November 2.

THE King being ſeated on his throne, and the Commons attending at the bar, in the uſual manner, his Majeſty opened the ſeſſion with the following moſt gracious Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is a matter of great concern to me that the earneſt endeavors which I have continued to employ ſince I met you laſt in Parliament, to reſtore to my ſubjects the bleſſings of Peace, on ſafe and honorable terms, have been rendered ineffectual. The Declaration which I have cauſed to be publiſhed, and the other papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will abundantly prove to you, and to the world, that every ſtep has been taken on my part, which could tend to accelerate that deſirable object; and that the long delay and final rupture of the negociation are to be attributed ſolely to the evaſive conduct, the unwarrantable pretenſions, and inordinate ambition of the enemy, and, above all, in their inveterate animoſity to theſe kingdoms. I have the fulleſt reliance, under Divine Providence, on your vigour and wiſdom, and on the zeal of a great and free people, ſenſible that they are contending for their deareſt intereſts, and determined to ſhew themſelves worthy of the bleſſings which they are ſtruggling to defend.

"Compelled as We are, by the moſt evident neceſſity, to perſevere in the conteſt, until a more pacific ſpirit ſhall be manifeſted on the part of the enemy, We have the ſatisfaction of knowing that We poſſeſs means and reſources proportioned to the exertions which we may be called upon to make.

"During the period of hoſtilities, and under the unavoidable preſſure of accumulated burthens, our revenue has continued highly productive, our national induſtry has been extended, and our commerce has ſurpaſſed its former limits.

"The public ſpirit of my people has been eminently diſplayed; my troops of every deſcription have acquired freſh claims to the eſteem and admiration of their country, and the repeated ſucceſſes of my navy over all our different enemies have been recently crowned by the ſignal and deciſive victory with which Providence has rewarded the exertions of my fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Duncan.

"No event could be attended with more important and beneficial conſequences, or form a more brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits, which in the courſe of the preſent war, have raiſed to a pitch hitherto unequalled the Naval Glory of the Country.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have directed the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you. The ſtate of the War, joined to the happy conſequences of the preſent ſucceſs, will, I truſt, admit of ſome diminution of expence, conſiſtently with the vigorous efforts which our ſituation and ſpecifically requires. In conſidering of the beſt mode of defraying the heavy expence which will ſtill be unavoidable, you will, I am perſuaded, bear in mind, that the preſent criſis preſents every motive to animate you to the moſt effectual and ſpirited exertions; the true value of any temporary ſacrifice, which you may find neceſſary for this purpoſe can only be eſtimated by comparing them with the importance of ſupporting effectually our public credit, and convincing the enemy that while we retain an ardent deſire for the concluſion of Peace on ſafe and honorable terms, We poſſeſs the means, as well as the determination to ſupport with vigour this arduous conteſt, as long as it may be neceſſary for maintaining the ſafety, honor and independence, of theſe Kingdoms.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"After the aſſurance I have had of your loyalty and attachment to me, and of your anxious regard for the intereſts of my ſubjects, I have only to recommend to you a perſeverance in the ſame principles, and conduct.

"The events of every day muſt impreſs you more and more with a ſenſe of the bleſſings which We derive from our civil and religious eſtabliſhments, and which have ſo long diſtinguiſhed us among all the nations of Europe. Theſe bleſſings can only be preſerved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws, by repreſſing with promptitude every attempt to diſturb our internal tranquillity, and by maintaining inviolate that happy Conſtitution, which we inherit from our anceſtors, on which the ſecurity and happineſs of every claſs of my ſubjects eſſentially depend."

An Addreſs to His Majeſty, approving of the ſentiments in his Speech, was then moved. Lengthy debate enſued. Attempt was made to engraft a qualifying clauſe into the Addreſs—to render the Approbation equivocal; but it failed.

An Addreſs was voted in the Houſe of Commons with little difficulty. Moſt of the oppoſition Members being deſignedly abſent. On a motion for rejecting, Mr. DUNDAS from the Houſe, on account of his accepting an office which was ſaid to be incompatible with his Parliamentary ſituation, there were but *eight* yeas; which was conſidered as the then ſtrength of the oppoſition.

November 8.

Government has publiſhed the entire correſpondence between Lord Malmeſbury and the French Commiſſioners at Liſle. It contains 53 communications, and demonſtrates to the world the ſincerity of our Court to negociate a Peace; and the inveterate diſpoſition of the ruling government in France, to carry on the war. By this correſpondence it appears that Great Britain propoſed to give up all the poſſeſſions ſhe had acquired by the war, except the iſland of Trinadad, the Cape of Good Hope, and the iſland of Ceylon in the Eaſt-Indies—France, on the other hand, contended, that all the conqueſts made by Great Britain, ſhould be relinquiſhed; and further, that the King of Great Britain ſhould renounce the title of King of France; that he ſhould make reſtitution for the veſſels taken or deſtroyed at Toulon, and relinquiſh the mortgage on Belgium!!

On demands ſuch as the above it is uſeleſs to comment. There is not a Britiſh who would not ſacrifice his life and property, before he would conſent to ſuch humiliating terms.

The Redacteur of the 19th ult. contains a long inveſtigation of the nature of the diſpute between the French Republic and the United States, touching the treaty negociated in 1794. From the decided language which it ſpeaks on points that are immediately to become the ſubject of diplomatic inveſtigation, it may be inferred that the Americans muſt make great conceſſions before they can appeaſe the French government. The event of this diſpute muſt be of ſerious importance to the country, becauſe the conceſſion demanded from the Americans muſt be a renunciation of the principles of the treaty of 1794 and in proportion as the demands of the French are admitted, the privileges of Great Britain muſt be ſacrificed.

Louis XVIII. has ſet out for Peterſburgh, taking with him 100 ſelect men as his body guard: in caſe he accepts the eſtabliſhment offered by Ruſſia, they are then to wear the Ruſſian uniform.

The laſt letters from France ſtate, that the Executive Directory had refuſed to appoint any perſon to treat with the American Commiſſioners. It is added, that an intimation had been made to them, that they might depart from the French territories, whenever it was moſt convenient for them. The evident intention of this proceeding on the part of the Directory is, to oblige the United States to forego their commercial engagements with Great-Britain.

November 9.

Capt. Williamſon, of the Agincourt, and another officer, have been arreſted, and are to be tried by court-martial, for not obeying with ſufficient promptitude Admiral Duncan's ſignal for cloſe action.

Stocks have been very ſteady for the laſt few days; a proof that the people, although alive to a due ſenſe of their national honour, and ready at all times to come forward in defence of their independence and ſafety, are not to be alarmed by the inſolent threats of an arrogant foe.

The Directory, we underſtand, has ordered an army of 30,000 men to be aſſembled, deſtined to act againſt Portugal.

It is now generally known, that General Buonaparte has openly declared himſelf averſe to the abſurd project of baniſhing from France all the ci-devant nobles; and that he refuſes to take command of the army againſt England.

The French have committed a *miſnomer*, in calling their army, which is to aſſemble at Breſt, &c. the "army of England."—They ſhould have named it, "the army of the ocean;" for ſhould Bridport, Duncan, or St. Vincent's, catch one glimpſe at them on the water—they would ſoon add a new diſtich to the New England primer; of

"*Proud Gallia's Troop,*
"*Was ſwallowed up.*"

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.

The following Veſſels have arrived at and cleared from this port during the laſt year:

	Arrived,	Cleared,
Ships	167	146
Snows & Brigs	326	291
Schooners	549	480
Sloops	378	376
TOTAL,	1420	1293

Of the above number of Arrivals 620 were from Foreign ports, and 800 Coaſters. Of the Clearances 557 were for Foreign ports, and 736 Coaſters.

VESSELS now in port.

Ships	20
Brigs	86
Schooners	74
Sloops	47
Pilot Boats and River Craft	124
TOTAL	421

Of this number 21 ſhips, 23 brigs, 22 ſchooners and 20 ſloops, will be ready for ſea as ſoon as the navigation opens.

N. B. In the above ſtatement the veſſels detained below by the ice are included.

American veſſels meaſured in port laſt years 95
Foreign ditto do. do. 75
Total 170

Veſſels on the ſtocks at Keſſington, 11 and 5 keels laid—16. In Southwark 3, & 1 keel laid—4. Total 20.

Entered at New York, &c. bound to this port, 6 ſhips, 11 brigs, 4 ſchooners, and 1 ſloop. Total 22.

A gentleman who left the Natchez, on the 24th November, informs, that the poſts at that time were ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards, and that no expectations were entertained of their being ſoon given up.

December 30.

Yeſterday a diſcovery was made of ſeveral of the perſons concerned in committing the robberies on the road near this city;—two of them are young men from New-Jerſey.

January 1.

A few nights ſince a gentleman was ſtopped under the wall of Arch-ſtreet burying-ground. The highwayman preſented a piſtol to his breaſt, demanded his caſh, obtained it, and went off.

January 8.

There is a letter in town from Paris, dated Oct. 26, from a very inteligent foreigner, to a merchant in this city which contains the following information in ſubſtance—That our Commiſſioners could not have arrived at a more unauſpicious period—that the Directory mean to treat all neutral flags alike, diſregard all—that they are determined that all American veſſels deſtitute of the role d'equipage, ſhall be abſolutely condemned; and that they had taken exceptions at the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States at the opening of the late extraordinary ſeſſion of Congreſs.

Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated "Sea Shore," near Indian River, ſtate of Delaware. January 1, 1798.

"*The ſhip Inclination, Capt. G. Koſter, from Bremen bound to Baltimore, is loſt on Hog Iſland, near the capes of Virginia—the people all ſaved and part of her cargo, conſiſting of claret in boxes, gin, linen, &c. valued at 100 000 dollars, when he left Bremen; ſhe ſtruck in the night of the 26th of December laſt. A Britiſh armed ſhip called the Hunter, was loſt the ſame night, on the ſame iſland, no cargo—ſeven hands periſhed.*"

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30.

The ſtate paper of the Britiſh king is a very able and juſt deſcription of the conduct and views of the French government. We have many honeſt men in America, who could not believe what we have long ago aſſerted, that France was not contending for liberty, but, like the Romans, for univerſal empire. The conteſt between France and Great Britain has been, from the firſt, not for an iſland, or a little paltry poſſeſſion in the Indies, but on the part of France a fixed determination to reduce the power of Great Britain at ſea, as ſhe has that of Auſtria by land. She has gained her wiſhes by land—ſhe has all the continent of Europe at her diſpoſal. Nothing remains now between France and univerſal empire, but the Britiſh navy.

January 11.

We are authoriſed to aſſert that the French Republic refuſe to grant paſſports to any American citizen to go to Paris, except ſuch as have claims on the Government.

We are authoriſed to ſay, that no deſpatches have been received by the government from our commiſſioners, ſince their arrival in Paris.

The Conſul General of the French republic in this city has received a letter from M. Talleyrand Perigord, the French miniſter for foreign affairs, dated on the day after the arriſval of our commiſſioners at Paris (18th Sept.) which mentions, that they had been cordially received by the French government—that the negociation would be commenced as ſoon as poſſible—and that he had no doubt of an amicable adjuſtment of affairs between the two countries.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE ARGUS.

From a Paris Paper of Nov. 3.

The following truly intereſting ſpeech was made to the Executive Directory, by Citizen Monge, one of the Commiſſioners in Italy, ſent by Buonaparte with the definitive treaty of peace, at their public ſitting, 5 days after they had received the news of peace with Auſtria, (viz. 31ſt October 1797.)

Citizens Directors,

OF all the coaleſced enemies of our infant Republic, there remains but one.

All the children of Gaul, formerly confederated into a ſingle nation, are again reunited by the moſt pleaſing bonds; after ten centuries of ſlavery, ſucceſſive and various, proud of forming but one people, are now on the point of regaining their ancient virtue.—Thoſe among them, that formerly by error were carried beyond the Alps, after having for a long time ſtruggled againſt ſlavery, in a country which their induſtry has ſince rendered ſo fertile, are indebted for a new exiſtence to a metropolis they have never ceaſed to love. In fine, of all the deſcendants of Gaul in Europe, there is not at this day, a ſingle one that acknowledges a maſter. Oh my happy country! thou knoweſt not to what point thou haſt aſtoniſhed the Univerſe. The courage of thy children commands the admiration of all nations, and the wiſdom of your old men their reſpect. Open then your eyes, and be not the only people inſenſible of your own glory!—You are not, Citizens Directors, at the end of your labours, and a new career more glorious to you yet opens to your view. The liberty of Greece could not reſiſt the treaſuries of the king of a ſmall people half ſavage. The means of corruption of the tyrants of India, are more powerful than thoſe of the former kings of Macedonia. It is a much longer time that the Engliſh government has managed with ſucceſs, that fountain of corruption which diſhonours it; and whatever may be our virtues, it is to be preſumed we are leſs corruptible than the Spartans or Athenians. The Engliſh government, and the French Republic, *cannot exiſt together.* You have ſpoke, and already our terrible battalions begin to ſhake their victorious arms, with SCIPIO at their head. If I was entitled by my great ſervices to my country, or by the ſame virtues that Cato acquired at Rome, to an equal authority, I ſhould then addreſs myſelf to the firſt magiſtrates of the Republic—

Deſtroy *a government*, which has corrupted the morals of the whole world; but ſave *a nation* by whom Europe has been enlightened—Do not oppreſs a nation that has given to the Univerſe a Newton; ſave a nation reſpectable for its former patriotiſm, and worthy of a better government—raiſe them to the dignity of the people—reſtore its liberties of which they are the idolators, and reſtore them to their national virtues. May the Engliſh people ſubſiſt with glory, and may this glory, be emulated by the French people, and both go hand in hand, to enlighten the human race, and may their not exiſt any other rivaliſhip than to promote the happineſs of the world. Then Citizens Directors the field of glory will not be entirely monopolized by you. You will have in the interior, two mortal enemies to combat—Ignorance and ſuperſtition you will have to deſtroy—of all the ſlaveries the moſt humiliating, and the moſt fatal to the human kind. But you know how to make choice of your arms; you will ſpread inſtruction to meet the capacities of every claſs of citizens; and in this wiſe diſtribution, your parental cares will extend impartially as well to the inhabitants of the mountains, as to thoſe of the cities. Citizens Directors, more than 30 millions of ſouls count every inſtant of your precious time, I will therefore be expeditious to cloſe, I will not ſpeak of the glory of our brave armies. The name of the army of Italy reſounds through Upper Egypt; even the Arabs make it the ſubject of their evening converſations under their tents. A gleam of hope has began to poſſeſs and electriſe the ſouls of the deſcendants of the ancient Greeks, and their hearts begin already to ſwell. The little children of Sparta and Athens ſing the celebrated French hymn which formed our battalions, and conducted them to Victory.—They will alſo ſoon ſing that which will attend our triumphs. May the French Republic ſubſiſt virtuous as long as ſublime ſongs inſpires veneration for the heroic virtues of the founders of our Republic! Admiration for the courage of its brave defenders! Reſpect for its firſt magiſtrates, and enthuſiaſm

for liberty! It is useful that the republicans, friends to government we have chosen, who are zealous for liberty and equality, should know that the commander in chief of the army of Italy is also devoted to the glory of his country, as well by his respect for the laws of the republic as for all the civic virtues; as celebrated for his ascendancy over victory, as for his wisdom in knowing how to make a proper use it."

To which Citizen Le Faux, President of the Directory thus answered;

"How glorious for the Republic the days when the cry of victory resounded at every instance within these walls! How delightful for her is the moment when we hear the cry of Peace, the end of which will be equally useful and glorious! What a chain of miracles from the epoch, when reason led us to independence, to the moment that peace seals the revolution! Great genius of liberty—thou alone can produce so many unparralleled events; so many heroic actions; so many extraordinary men! Thou alone could have created, as by enchantment, so many philosophers, orators, politicians, warriors, genius's of every kind—an Italian army! a Buonaparte! Happy France, forget the accidental evils which are passed, and think only of the long! long! happiness and glory which awaits on thee! Enjoy the fruits of conquest. But before we set down to our repose, we must turn our eyes toward England, where exists a generous nation without doubt, but an odious government! After having affirmed the empire of the sea they have inundated the globe with their crimes. In Asia, the thirst of gold has rendered the minister as terrible as death. In Europe and America, it has rendered all venal. It has deluged corruption in torrents, and they command with the most insolent hautiness the governments they have corrupted and blinded. They were the organ of our civil wars—but not being able to destroy your liberty, by the coalition which they were the authors of, they have calumniated them with horrible proscriptions! they created La Vendee! it is, then upon, the *English government*, Republican Soldiers, that you must *thunder your last blows!*"

Vive la Paix!—Vive la Republique! Vive Buonaparte!

HALIFAX, Dec. 7.

Since our last arrived the ship Gadsden, Capt. Hayward, from the Havanna, prize to his Majesty's ship Thetis, Capt. Cochran. We hear she is principally laden with Sugar.

The Thetis, a short time before the capture of this ship gave chace to a Privateer, supposing her to be French or Spanish.—the privateer crouded sail to get away from her, but finding that the Thetis gained upon her, she set her square sail, which instantly upset her—The greatest exertions were made by Capt. Cochran to save the crew, and 32 were taken up, and about the same number perished—And we are sorry to add, that it proved to be a British Privateer belonging to New-Providence.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.

By a letter, dated on Sunday last, from Capt. B. Magee, of the ship Grand Turk, lately stranded at Portland, we learn, that most of her Teas, Nankins, and other goods, betwixt decks, had been discharged, altho' in great confusion, and that it was expected, part of the goods in the lower hold would be got out. The ship lay on her beam ends; one side entirely under water on the rising tide; the sea regularly ebbing and flowing into her;—and that great loss must accrue to the concerned, from this unfortunate event.

A letter from Malaga, Nov. 6, to a merchant in this town, mentions—— "It is seriously true, that the Dey of Tripoli, has declared war against Sweden."

NEWPORT, Jan. 16.

By a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 22th ult. it appears, "that the Sums necessary to be appropriated for the Service of the Year 1798," amount to 2,423,849 Dollars and 86 Cents.

That the total Amount of Receipts into the Treasury during the last Year, has been 9 728,982 Dollars and 31 Cents, which including a Balance in the Treasury, on the 1st Oct. 1796 of 1,038,293 Dollars and 31 Cents, makes a Total of

Dollars 10 767 982 31 Cents.

The Duties on Merchandize and Tonnage comprise a very important Item of that Sum, amounting to no less than Dollars 7,353 688. 41 Cents.

The total Amount of Appropriations during the current Year, have been,

Dollars 8 961,419 56 Cents.

Leaving in the Treasury on the first of October, 1797, a Balance of

Dollars 1,805,856. 26 Cents.

The Secretary in his Report observes "with sincere Satisfaction, that comprising the whole Year, the Revenue very considerably exceeds the Estimates formed in December, 1796, and that it has been, on the whole, more prosperous than during any former Period."

The Secretary of the Treasury has reported to Congress, that no Purchases of the public Debt have been made since his last Report, dated Dec. 16. 1796. The whole Amount of Debt purchased, is, Dollars 2,307 661—for which there has been paid in Specie, 1 618 935 Dollars.

The Payments made by the United States of its Debts, to the Bank of New York, Bank of the United States, on certain Loans, Instalment on Dutch Loan, &c. Dollars, 3,000 674.

By a Report from the Commissioners of the Public Buildings in the City of Washington, to Congress—it appears that from the 18th of May to the 18th of Nov. 1797, there has been expended in building

The Capitol,	Dolls.	28 569,47
The President's House,		13 884 97

And that the whole Amount of their Expenditures during that Period is 67 097 84

On the 8th Inst. a Message was received by the House of Representatives of the United States, from the President, inclosing a Report from the Secretary of State, with a Copy of an Act of the State of Kentucky, approving of the Amendment proposed to the Constitution respecting the Suability of States, and stating that as Three Fourths of the whole States had now concurred in their Approbation of this Amendment, it must be considered as a Part of the Constitution of the United States.

Six Hundred and Thirty four Vessels, including Ships, Snows, Brigs, Schooners, and Sloops, arrived at Boston, in the Year 1797, from foreign Ports. Cleared, to foreign Ports, in 1797. 73 Ships, 146 Snows and Brigs, 171 Schooners, and 22 Sloops—which make Four Hundred and Twelve.

An Account of Salted Provisions, inspected within the City of Baltimore, in the Year 1797:—

8 738 Barrels Pork 7,906 Do. Beef, and 21 285 Do. Fish. Total 37 929 Barrels.

An Account of the Flour inspected in the City of Baltimore, for the last Quarter, ending 31st December, 1797. as appears by the Inspectors Returns made to the Mayor.

85,826 Whole, and 4 652 Half Barrels.

In the Year 1797. 138,062 Barrels of Flour were shipped for Exportation at the Port of Philadelphia.

General Schuyler has resigned his Office as Senator of the United States.

The Ship Semiramis, Capt Jacob Smith, of this Port, from Batavia, is arrived at the Vineyard.

Appointments—by Authority.

William Willis, Consul of the United States at Venice, to be Consul at Barcelona, in Spain.

James Blake, of Pennsylvania, Consul of the United States at the City of St. Domingo, in the Island of St. Domingo.

Daniel Hawley, of New York, Consul of the United States at the Havannah, in the Island of Cuba.

Joseph Pitcarn, of New York, Consul at Hamburgh—Vice Samuel Williams, appointed Consul at London.

MARRIED.]—At New London, Colonel SAMUEL GREEN, Editor of the Connecticut Gazette, to Miss SALLY POOL, Daughter of Thomas Pool, Esq; of that City.

DIED]—In Germany, on the 18th September, Major-General Prince Francis of Saxe Cobourg, aged 67.

—In England, Rear-Admiral MURRAY, lately commanding on the Halifax Station.

—At Providence, on Thursday Evening last, in the 55th Year of her Age, Mrs. MARY BROWN, Consort of Mr. Moses Brown.

Mr. BARBER.

Please to insert the following in your next Paper, and you will oblige a Friend to the Deceased.

ON the 2d January, 1798. departed this Life the Hon. WILLIAM TAGGART, Esq; in the 65th Year of his Age, after a long and painful lingering Sickness, which he bore with Christian Fortitude.

His mild and amiable Disposition rendered him truly pleasing to all Denominations of his Fellow Mortals.

He commanded a Ship for above 30 Years, and was ever respected by his Owners for his Integrity—He acted the faithful Friend to his Country through its Struggles with the British—at the Close of which he was appointed Naval Officer for the District of Newport—afterwards he was appointed Second Judge of the Hon. Superior Court of this State.

I have only to say, that this great and good Man, was a tender Parent and faithful Friend, and lived and died an *honest Man*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, January 15

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Jerusha, White,	Baltimore
—— Sophia, Field,	Ditto
—— Greyhound, Congdon,	Boston
—— Eagle, Earl,	New York
—— Two Sisters, Dennis,	Ditto
Schooner Halcyon, Pendleton,	Norfolk
Sloop Prosperity, Williams,	Guadaloupe
CLEARED,	*for*
Ship Mary, Rodman,	Tranquebar
Snow Mary, Mayberry,	Havanna
Brig Commerce, Child,	Baltimore
Schooner Blackney, Norris,	New York
Brig John Jay, Wood,	Ditto
Sloop Nancy, Robinson,	Somerset
—— Greyhound, Congdon,	New York

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of BENJAMIN ELLERY, late of Newport, Esquire, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that Trust, by giving Bonds, as the Law directs: And all Persons having Demands upon the Estate of the said Benjamin Ellery, are required to exhibit the same; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make Payment to

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 9. 1798.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March,

A LARGE, convenient, and elegant DWELLING HOUSE, in complete Repair, situate in Thames-street, lately occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Esq; deceased, and now belonging to the Heirs of the late *Mehetable Ellery*; together with the West Garden, Wharf, Coach House, Stables, Stores, and all other Out-Houses thereunto appertaining.—For Terms, apply to *Abraham R. Ellery*.

ABRAHAM R ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, January 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling-House, situate in Spring street, now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to the Heirs of the late Mehetable Ellery, together with all the Out Houses, Land, and Privileges, thereunto appertaining. An indisputable Title to the Premises, will be given to the Purchaser thereof, by the said Heirs.—For Terms apply to *Abraham R. Ellery*.

ABRAHAM R ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport Jan 12 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, in Charlestown, in this State, late belonging to the Heirs of the late Joshua Babcock, Esq; very pleasantly situated on the Post Road leading from Tower Hill to New-London, having the Western Sound open to full View, and being within six Miles of Paucatuck Bridge, with a Dwelling House and Crib thereon, is bounded on a fine Pond, in which a Variety of Fish may be caught, at all Seasons of the Year, and is entirely free from the Distemper among the Cattle, with which many of the adjacent Farms are infected.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, Jan. 16, 1798.

To be LET,

FIFTY Acres of Land, in North-Kingstown, with a Fulling Mill, on a good stream of Water; a Clothier's Shop, and Tools; also a Dwelling House and Barn, and an Orchard thereon standing that will make about 15 Barrels of Cyder.—For further Particulars inquire of

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

North Kingstown, Jan 7. 1798.

THE Subscriber informs those who have any Demands on him, that he shall be in Town the latter End of this Week, and requests them to apply to him, at his Brother Bial Tripp's, in Marlborough street, and receive their Dues;—Those indebted to him he particularly desires would also call, as above, and make Payment.

WILLIAM TRIPP.

Newport, Jan. 15. 1798.

STRAYED into the Enclosure of the Subscriber, in Middletown, some Time since, a YARLING HEIFER.—Whoever owns the same, by applying to the Subscriber, paying Charges, &c. may have her again.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Jan. 15. 1798.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of JOHN WANTON, late of this Town, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby notify all Persons having Claims or Demands against said Estate, to exhibit the same to either of them within Six Months, that being the Time allowed for receiving said Claims, and reporting thereon.

JOSEPH GARDNER,
ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 1, 1798.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to

LATHAM THURSTON, *Administrator.*

ALL Persons concerned, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers are duly empowered to settle and adjust all the Affairs and Concerns of the Estate of the late JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, deceased.—All those who have any Demands against said Estate are requested to bring them forward, and all those indebted thereto to make immediate Payment; as otherwise their Accounts Notes, Bonds, &c. will be speedily put in Suit.

JOHN ELDRED,
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, Oct. 16, 1797.

WAS Lost, on Sunday last, between Capt. William Dennis's on the Point, and Mr. William Langley's in Thames-street, a Gold WATCH SEAL.—Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer, shall be generously rewarded.

Newport, January 16. 1797.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteestrings; Tiffinies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Sattin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crowd Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a Variety of other Articles.

Newport, November 13. 1797.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.

China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per box.

Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.

Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hogshead.

Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, four h Proof, per butt.

New England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.

Superfine and fine Flour.

Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

For Sale, by

Baker & Anthony

At their Store formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Bannister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof; West-India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spanish Flour by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; a general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant Assortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which they will dispose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

N. B. They want to purchase a Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM WHITE,

In Broad Street,

Charcoal and Sea-Coal, by the Chaldron or Bushel.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, lying partly in South-Kingston and partly in North Kingston, containing about One Hundred and Sixty Acres well fenced, well wooded, and well watered; will be sold, either in separate Lots or together, as may best suit Purchasers.—Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.——For Particulars inquire of

FREDERICK GARDNER.

South-Kingston, Nov. 9. 1797.

MOLASSES, in Hogsheads and Tierces, suitable for retailing, for Sale, by ETHAN CLARKE, Jan. 15.

for liberty! It is useful that the republicans, friends to government we have chosen, who are zealous for liberty and equality, should know that the commander in chief of the army of Italy is also devoted to the glory of his country, as well by his respect for the laws of the republic as for all the civic virtues; as celebrated for his ascendancy over victory, as for his wisdom in knowing how to make a proper use it."

To which Citizen Le Faux, President of the Directory thus answered;

"How glorious for the Republic the days when the cry of victory resounded at every instance within these walls! How delightful for her is the moment when we hear the cry of Peace, the end of which will be equally useful and glorious! What a chain of miracles from the epoch, when reason led us to independence, to the moment that peace seals the revolution! Great genius of liberty—thou alone can produce so many unparralleled events; so many heroic actions; so many extraordinary men! Thou alone could have created, as by enchantment, so many philosophers, orators, politicians, warriors, genius's of every kind—an Italian army! a Buonaparte! Happy France, forget the accidental evils which are passed, and think only of the long! long! happiness and glory which awaits on thee! Enjoy the fruits of conquest. But before we set down to our repose, we must turn our eyes toward England, where exists a generous nation without doubt, but an odious government! After having affirmed the empire of the sea they have inundated the globe with their crimes. In Asia, the thirst of gold has rendered the minister as terrible as death. In Europe and America, it has rendered all venal. It has deluged corruption in torrents, and they command with the most insolent hautiness the governments they have corrupted and blinded. They were the organ of our civil wars—but not being able to destroy your liberty, by the coalition which they were the authors of, they have calumniated them with horrible proscriptions! they created La Vendee! it is, then upon, the *English government*, Republican Soldiers, that you must *thunder your last blows!*"

Vive la Paix!—Vive la Republique! Vive Buonaparte!

HALIFAX, Dec. 7.

Since our last arrived the ship Gadsden, Capt. Hayward, from the Havanna, prize to his Majesty's ship Thetis, Capt. Cochran. We hear she is principally laden with Sugar.

The Thetis, a short time before the capture of this ship gave chace to a Privateer, supposing her to be French or Spanish.—the privateer crouded sail to get away from her, but finding that the Thetis gained upon her, she set her square sail, which instantly upset her—The greatest exertions were made by Capt. Cochran to save the crew, and 32 were taken up, and about the same number perished—And we are sorry to add, that it proved to be a British Privateer belonging to New-Providence.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.

By a letter, dated on Sunday last, from Capt. B. Magee, of the ship Grand Turk, lately stranded at Portland, we learn, that most of her Teas, Nankins, and other goods, betwixt decks, had been discharged, altho' in great confusion, and that it was expected, part of the goods in the lower hold would be got out. The ship lay on her beam ends; one side entirely under water on the rising tide; the sea regularly ebbing and flowing into her;—and that great loss must accrue to the concerned, from this unfortunate event.

A letter from Malaga, Nov. 6, to a merchant in this town, mentions—— "It is seriously true, that the Dey of Tripoli, has declared war against Sweden."

NEWPORT, Jan. 16.

By a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 12th ult. it appears, "that the Sums necessary to be appropriated for the Service of the Year 1798," amount to 2,423,849 Dollars and 86 Cents.

That the total Amount of Receipts into the Treasury during the last Year, has been 9 728,982 Dollars and 31 Cents, which including a Balance in the Treasury, on the 1st Oct. 1796 of 1,038,293 Dollars and 31 Cents, makes a Total of

Dollars 10 767 982 31 Cents.

The Duties on Merchandize and Tonnage comprise a very important Item of that Sum, amounting to no less than Dollars 7,353 688. 41 Cents.

The total Amount of Appropriations during the current Year, have been,

Dollars 8 941,419 56 Cents.

Leaving in the Treasury on the first of October, 1797, a Balance of

Dollars 1,825,856. 26 Cents.

The Secretary in his Report observes "with sincere Satisfaction, that comprizing the whole Year, the Revenue very considerably exceeds the Estimates formed in December, 1796, and that it has been, on the whole, more prosperous than during any former Period."

The Secretary of the Treasury has reported to Congress, that no Purchases of the public Debt have been made since his last Report, dated Dec. 16, 1796. The whole Amount of Debt purchased, is, Dollars 2,307 661—for which there has been paid in Specie, 1 618 936 Dollars.

The Payments made by the United States of its Debts, to the Bank of New York, Bank of the United States, on certain Loans, Instalment on Dutch Loan, &c. Dollars, 3,000 674.

By a Report from the Commissioners of the Public Buildings in the City of Washington, to Congress—it appears that from the 12th of May to the 12th of Nov. 1797, there has been expended in building

The Capitol,	Dolls. 28 569,47
The President's House,	13 881 97

And that the whole Amount of their Expenditures during that Period is 67,097 84

On the 8th Inst. a Message was received by the House of Representatives of the United States, from the President, inclosing a Report from the Secretary of State, with a Copy of an Act of the State of Kentucky, approving of the Amendment propoted to the Constitution respecting the Suability of States, and stating that as Three Fourths of the whole States had now concurred in their Approbation of this Amendment, it must be considered as a Part of the Constitution of the United States.

Six Hundred and Thirty four Vessels, including Ships, Snows, Brigs, Schooners, and Sloops, arrived at Boston, in the Year 1797, from foreign Ports. Cleared, to foreign Ports, in 1797, 73 Ships, 146 Snows and Brigs, 171 Schooners, and 22 Sloops—which make Four Hundred and Twelve.

An Account of Salted Provisions, inspected within the City of Baltimore, in the Year 1797:—

8 738 Barrels Pork 7,906 Do. Beef, and 21 285 Do. Fish. Total 37 929 Barrels.

An Account of the Flour inspected in the City of Baltimore, for the last Quarter, ending 31st December, 1797, as appears by the Inspectors Returns made to the Mayor.

35,826 Whole, and 4 652 Half Barrels.

In the Year 1797. 138,062 Barrels of Flour were shipped for Exportation at the Port of Philadelphia.

General Schuyler has resigned his Office as Senator of the United States.

The Ship Semiramis, Capt Jacob Smith, of this Port, from Batavia, is arrived at the Vineyard.

Appointments—by Authority.

William Willis, Consul of the United States at Venice, to be Consul at Barcelona, in Spain.

James Blake, of Pennsylvania, Consul of the United States at the City of St. Domingo, in the Island of St. Domingo.

Daniel Hawley, of New York, Consul of the United States at the Havannah, in the Island of Cuba.

Joseph Pitcarn, of New York, Consul at Hamburgh—Vice Samuel Williams, appointed Consul at London.

MARRIED.]—At New London, Colonel SAMUEL GREEN, Editor of the Connecticut Gazette, to Miss SALLY POOL, Daughter of Thomas Pool, Esq; of that City.

DIED]—In Germany, on the 18th September, Major-General Prince Francis of Saxe Cobourg, aged 67.

—In England, Rear-Admiral MURRAY, lately commanding on the Halifax Station.

—At Providence, on Thursday Evening last, in the 55th Year of her Age, Mrs. MARY BROWN, Consort of Mr. Moses Brown.

Mr. BARBER.

Please to insert the following in your next Paper, and you will oblige a Friend to the Deceased.

ON the 2d January, 1798, departed this Life the Hon. WILLIAM TAGGART, Esq; in the 65th Year of his Age, after a long and painful lingering Sickness, which he bore with Christian Firmness.

His mild and amiable Disposition rendered him truly pleasing to all Denominations of his Fellow Mortals.

He commanded a Ship for above 30 Years, and was ever respected by his Owners for his Integrity—He acted the faithful Friend to his Country through its Struggles with the British—at the Close of which he was appointed Naval Officer for the District of Newport—afterwards he was appointed Second Judge of the Hon. Superior Court of this State.

I have only to say, that this great and good Man, was a tender Parent and faithful Friend, and lived and died an *honest Man*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, January 15

ENTERED, *from*

Sloop Jerusha, White,	Baltimore
—— Sophia, Field,	Ditto
—— Greyhound, Congdon,	Boston
—— Eagle, Earl,	New York
—— Two Sisters, Dennis,	Ditto
Schooner Halcyon, Pendleton,	Norfolk
Sloop Prosperity, Williams,	Guadaloupe

CLEARED, *for*

Ship Mary, Rodman,	Tranquebar
Snow Mary, Mayberry,	Havanna
Brig Commerce, Child,	Baltimore
Schooner Blackney, Norris,	New York
Brig John Jay, Wood,	Ditto
Sloop Nancy, Robinson,	Somerset
—— Greyhound, Congdon,	New York

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of BENJAMIN ELLERY, late of Newport, Esquire, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that Trust, by giving Bonds, as the Law directs: And all Persons having Demands upon the Estate of the said Benjamin Ellery, are required to exhibit the same; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make Payment to

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, Jan 9, 1798.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon the 25th of March,

A LARGE, convenient, and elegant DWELLING HOUSE, in compleat Repair, situate in Thame-street, lately occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Esq; deceased, and now belonging to the Heirs of the late *Mehetable Ellery*; together with the West Garden, Wharf, Coach House, Stable, Stores, and all other Out-Houses thereunto appertaining.—For Terms, apply to *Abraham R. Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, January 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling-House, situate in Spring street, now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to the Heirs of the late Mehetable Ellery, together with all the Out Houses, Land, and Privileges, thereunto appertaining. An indisputable Title to the Premises, will be given to the Purchaser thereof, by the said Heirs.—For Terms apply to *Abraham R. Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport Jan 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, in Charlestown, in this State, late belonging to the Heirs of the late Jethus Babcock, Esq; very pleasantly situated on the Post Road leading from Tower Hill to New London, having the Western Sound open to full View, and being within six Miles of Pawcatuck Bridge, with a Dwelling House and Crib thereon, is bounded on a fine Pond, in which a Variety of Fish may be caught, at all Seasons of the Year, and is entirely free from the Distemper among the Cattle, with which many of the adjacent Farms are infected.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOHN BOURS.
Newport, Jan. 16, 1798.

To be LET,

FIFTY Acres of Land, in North-Kingstown, with a Fulling Mill, on a good stream of Water; a Clothier's Shop, and Tools; also a Dwelling House and Barn, and an Orchard thereon standing that will make about 15 Barrels of Cyder.—For further Particulars inquire of

JOSEPH TAYLOR.
North Kingstown, Jan 7, 1798.

THE Subscriber informs those who have any Demands on him, that he shall be in Town the latter End of this Week, and requests them to apply to him, at his Brother Bial Tripp's, in Marlborough street, and receive their Dues;—Those indebted to him he particularly desires would also call, as above, and make Payment.

WILLIAM TRIPP.
Newport, Jan. 15, 1798.

STRAYED into the Enclosure of the Subscriber, in Middletown, some Time since, a Yearling HEIFER.—Whoever owns the same, by applying to the Subscriber, paying Charges, &c. may have her again.

WILLIAM BAILEY.
Jan. 15, 1798.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of JOHN WANTON, late of this Town, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby notify all Persons having Claims or Demands against said Estate, to exhibit the same to either of them within Six Months, that being the Time allowed for receiving said Claims, and reporting thereon.

JOSEPH GARDNER,
ANTHONY DIXON.
Newport, January 1, 1798.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to
LATAHAM THURSTON, *Administrator.*

ALL Persons concerned, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers are duly empowered to settle and adjust all the Affairs and Concerns of the Estate of the late JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, deceased.—All those who have any Demands against said Estate are requested to bring them forward, and all those indebted thereto to make immediate Payment; as otherwise their Accounts Notes, Bonds, &c. will be speedily put in Suit.

JOHN ELDRED,
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.
Newport, Oct. 16, 1797.

WAS Lost, on Sunday last, between Capt. William Dennis's on the Point, and Mr. William Langley's in Thames street, a Gold WATCH SEAL.—Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer, shall be generously rewarded.
Newport, January 16, 1797.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutestrings; Tiffinies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Sattin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a Variety of other Articles.
Newport, November 13, 1797.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.
China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per box.
Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.
Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.
Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.
Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hogshead.
Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, four h Proof, per butt.
New England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.
Superfine and fine Flour.
Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.
Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

For Sale, by

Baker & Anthony

At their Store formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Bannister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof; West-India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spanish Flour by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; a general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant Assortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which they will dispose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

N. B. They want to purchase a Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM WHITE,
In Broad Street,

Charcoal and Sea-Coal, by the Chaldron or Bushel.
Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, lying partly in South-Kingston and partly in North Kingston, containing about One Hundred and Sixty Acres well fenced, well wooded, and well watered; will be sold, either in separate Lots or together, as may best suit Purchasers.—Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.——For Particulars inquire of

FREDERICK GARDNER.
South-Kingston, Nov. 9, 1797.

MOLASSES, in Hogsheads and Tierces, suitable for retailing, for Sale, by ETHAN CLARKE, Jan. 15.

EPIGRAM.

On the defeat of the Dutch fleet, and the capture of Admiral Winter.

When Boreas blows rudely we earnestly pray
The return of bright Sol, to enliven the day;
But in Holland a country enslav'd and forlorn
They really lament that their Winter is gone.

Eng. paper.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

COMMON SENSE, *in Dishabille.*

No. XXXI.

"THERE IS NO FRIENDSHIP IN TRADE."
OR, THE AUTHOR'S SECOND COAT.

I OBSERVED, in my last number, that I had not bought wit enough with my first coat. I will relate the success of my second purchase. Finding my coat out at the elbows, I thought myself under the necessity of buying another. Chagrined with my ill luck, I durst not trust to a stranger again. I supposed I might rely safely on the honesty of one of my own townsmen, a young gentleman, who had sustained the reputation of an honest man in our neighbourhood, and a few months before had opened a shop of dry goods in Boston. I informed him by letter, the ill usage I had met with from one of his brother traders; let him know my choice of the colour and quality of the cloth in question, but did not suppose it necessary to request him to use me as a friend. The pattern was sent me and proved so near like the other that it is unnecessary to relate particulars. Before, I was mortified and began to feel suspicious of mankind at large. Now, my suspicion was confirmed, and I considered the world literally as a "den of thieves;" I resolved to wear plain home spun, and shut myself from it. I wrote a letter, expressing my warmest resentment to the gentleman. He answered by ridiculing my simplicity, and concluded with our yankee sharper's motto "there is no friendship in trade." I told the whole story to our sober deacon, his father, who sighed grievously and said he feared his son was ruined by living in Boston. I really expected every day to hear of his being publicly whipped, or imprisoned for a common cheat.—— You laugh, reader; and I have often laughed at myself—but to be sober again—the simple, unsuspicious youth, who takes his notions of honesty and friendship from his own breast, has much to unlearn and much to learn by ... alone from the world, before he can pass currently with people of fashion, or become master of the accomplished art of cheating in a fair manly way—truth and honesty must be considered only as Sunday clothes, but improper for week days, especially if you have a bargain to make. Enough of the lessons of the world, says Common Sense, and claims the right of closing with her own observations. Trade is necessary in all civilized countries; but a bare exchange of property does not increase it.—And whenever more are employed in this business than to get a living by a fair stated commission for their trouble, and a reasonable allowance for risk of losses, it becomes a school for fraud, and the means of encreasing luxury beyond wealth. Let a man make an estate by trade and set aside friendship, if most congenial to his mind, and he can do it without discarding honesty and retailing his conscience with his wares. If I call on a person to buy an article, in which he deals, and am ignorant of its price and quality, he is the fittest person to inform me. If he deny me this information, I have a right to neglect him for his impoliteness; it would save me the trouble of running all over town—let his frankness be called friendship or honesty, it is quite immaterial; it would certainly ensure my custom; but if he took advantage of my ignorance, I ought to shun him as at best, as a polite pickpocket. On the whole, I believe every trader would find his interest in fair dealing; if they think otherwise, as the public good or honor of our country would be light inducements, I have only to add, an argument to the vanity of those who are distinguished, as patterns for imitation—let plain truth be introduced as a new fashion—it would come from our seaports with a good grace—the charm of novelty added to its usefulness and native beauty, must give it a currency—our country people of the lower class would be emulous to appear in the mode, and the common sense of every one would acknowledge that "honesty is the best policy."

JOHN NONG TONG PAW.

SOME years ago, an Englishman was at Paris, and had a great deal of business to transact there with Frenchmen, without understanding a single word of their language. In gaping along the streets, he asked a number of questions, of people he met, as follows:—— 'Whose big house is that?' The person answered, *Je n'entends pas*, or, I do not understand you; (pronounced, Je nong tong paw); which he took to be the owner's name, John Nong Tong Paw. 'Whose fine coach is that?' the same answer was returned. 'What is the name of this great church?' the man being a stranger, answered, *Je n'entends pas* (Je nong tong paw). 'Ah, (said the Englishman) this John Nong Tong Paw, I suppose, must be a very religious man then, and has built a church, and called it after himself. At last came along a procession, headed by the Duke of Argoulême——'Ah, what fine gentleman is that at the head of all those other brave folks on horseback?' *Je n'entends pas*, was the answer. 'Ah, then sure is John Nong Tong Paw himself as well he is a fine looking man!'—Soon after, being in a coffee-house, he asked somebody, 'What news?' *Je n'entends pas*—I don't understand you! 'Why damn it (cried he) is there nothing else talked of in all Paris—no news but of this John Nong Tong Paw? It is not two hours since I saw him; and he is not so devilish handsome neither, that they need speak or think of nothing else. Being afterwards at a tavern, he inquired of the cook, 'What is to be for dinner to day?' The cook, not being instructed in that day's bill of fare, answered drily, *Je n'entends pas.* 'What! John Nong Tong Paw! Why, are you cannibals, devils, or what are you? D—n him, if I touch a bit of him, boiled or roasted.' Towards evening he saw a burial procession passing along the streets; and inquiring the name of the deceased, of a by stander, the man answered, *Certainement, Monsieur, je n'entends pas*—Truly, I do not know what you say.—'Well (said the Englishman) thank heaven, John Nong Tong Paw is going to his long home at last; and may the devil go with him.'

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

John Hadwen

Hereby informs his Customers,

That he has removed from the House of the late Governor WANTON, to the House next North, on the same Side of the Street, where he continues his Business as usual.

Newport 1st of 1st Month. 1798.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *October Session, A. D.* 1797.

IT is Voted and Resolved That Messieurs JOHN L. BOSS, ARCHIBALD CRARY, and WALTER CHANNING be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to examine the State Notes and Securities lodged in the General Treasury, in Payment of Taxes; and the State Notes and Securities paid off in the late Paper Money, and lodged by Holders in the General Treasury: That they make out and deposit in the Treasury a particular List and Description of said Notes and Securities, with the Circumstances attending them: That they cause Notification to be given in the Newspapers, for the Space of Six Months, to make Application for the same according to Law: That at the End of Six Months from the first Notification as aforesaid, the said Committee shall cause all such Notes and Securities of the Description aforesaid as may then remain in the Treasury to be burnt and destroyed.

A true Copy: *Witness,*
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

In Pursuance of the above recited Act, the Subscribers hereby Notify all Persons, claiming any of the Notes and Securities, described in the aforesaid Act, to make Application to the General Treasurer for the same according to Law; within Six Months from the Twenty eighth Day of November, A. D. 1797.

JOHN L. BOSS,
A. CRARY,
WAL. CHANNING } *Committee.*

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash, or short approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.——Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerseymeres, Shalloons, Rattinets, Florentines, Russells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans, Irish Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper-Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, superfine India, Jaconet & Book Muslins, Muslinets, Marlaties Quilting for Waistcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Jeans, Fustians, Diabers, Nankeens, Striped and twilled; Satins, Luftrings Modes, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worsted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Also, a few Casks of Rice.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

THE Old Circulating LIBRARY and BOOK STORE

kept by

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

Hath lately received several large Additions of BOOKS, for Circulation and for Sale, on the most moderate Terms.——Consisting of a great Number of the newest, and most celebrated Novels and Romances, than any other Library in this Town, with a very good Assortment of other Books and Stationary.

Almanacks and Registers for 1798, of 8 different Sorts;——but NONE of the *Counterfeit* Bickerstaff's Almanacks, printed at Albany, for J. J. Todd.

Also a good Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, Fur Trimmings, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, &c.

A grand Assortment of House Papers, and Borders to suit.

New Raisins by the Cask, and Retail.

Poland Starch, Black Pepper, Mustard, and Nutmegs,

Handirons, Shovel and Tongs, and Chimney Hooks,

With a compleat Assortment of Iron hollow Ware, &c.

Newport, Jan. 1, 1798

To be Sold, by

E. Woodward,

At his New Store on the Long Wharf,

LISBON Salt—superfine Flour—best of prime Beef—Brandy and Holland Gin—Jamaica Spirits——A Quantity of Shorts, suitable for Horses and Cows, &c. &c.

Newport, Jan. 1, 1798.

A Middle aged Woman, that can be well recommended, and is capable of superintending the Business of a respectable Boarding House, by applying to the Printer, may hear of such a Place, where she will receive very liberal Wages.

January 1, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

Also, FEATHERS by the Sack, or 50lb.

☞ Likewise—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

American manufactured

Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Island Fabrick,

No. 1, to 8,

Warranted equal to Imported,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Fowler.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general

THAT he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store, opposite THOMAS GREENE'S, a large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

——Also, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS, of the Newest Fashion, direct from London.——A Quantity of Rice and Cotton; and Pitch, Turpentine, and Pickled Fish, by the Barrel.

TO BE LET,

TWO FARMS, lying in Jamestown, now in the Occupancy of JOHN HOWLAND, Esq; on each Side, and adjoining the Ferry Road.——The Farms together consist of 220 Acres, are under good Fence, and well adapted for Farming and Grazing. The Soil is of the first Quality and consists of a due Proportion of Tillage, Meadow and Pasturage. There is also appertaining to said Farms, and to be let with them, Two Rights on Dutch Island.——For Particulars apply to the Subscriber in Newport. REBECCA CLARKE.

December 16, 1797.

Just Opened,
And ready for SALE,
By WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY

Thomas Green,

CHEAP AS EVER,

A general Assortment of

English and *India*

GOODS,

Suitable for all Seasons.—

Amongst which are to be found,

LADIES superfine 6-4 and 7-4 Coatings,
A Variety of superfine and common Swandown for Waistcoats,
Rose Blankets, of all Sizes,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses,
Long Piles or Shag Velvets,
Red, blue, and purple, Furniture Calico,
6-4 India Book-Muslins,
Striped Calamancoes, a Variety,
Superfine black Russells and Russelletts;
A very large Assortment of
Dimoty's and Muslinets,
A great Variety of Silks, for Gowns,
Cloth coloured Satins,
English and India black Ditto,
Black Crape and Bombazetts,
Cloth and Morocco Shoes and Slips,
Superfine Broadcloths and Cassimer, a great Variety,
Pearl, and polished Steel Buttons, &c. &c.

N B. Home-made Cloths taken in Pay, as usual.

Newport, November 7, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he carries on the LEATHER-DRESSING Business, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also Glove Leather by Ditto.—Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.——Bear Skins for Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dressed, with the Fur on, at short Notice.

To be Sold, by

Thomas H. Hazard,

Of South-Kingstown,

The LITTLE NECK FARM,

CONtaining about One Hundred and Fifty Acres, bounded on Two Sides by the Salt Water, with a Dwelling House, Cheese and Corn-House thereon—with an excellent Orchard of the best of Fruit, a good Well of Water, and a beautiful Grove of the best of Timber, and the greatest Plenty of the richest Manure adjoining said Farm, and the best Fishing and Fowling in New England. For Pleasantness, Situation & Richness of Soil, with every other Conveniency, no Estate in New-England can exceed it.——Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to said HAZARD, adjoining the Premises

October 6, 1797.

THREE Months longer being allowed the Subscribers, by the Hon. Town Council to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, Distiller, late of this Town, deceased—All Persons having any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to deliver them to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time abovementioned,

JABEZ CHAMPLIN,
BENJAMIN SAYER, } Commissioners.

Newport, January 1, 1798.

☞ All Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Administratrix.*

WE the Subscribers being, by the Hon. Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, Set Work Cooper, deceased, represented Insolvent—Six Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims: Notice is hereby given, that we will attend at our respective Dwellings, for the Purpose aforesaid.

JOB TOWNSEND,
THOMAS HORSWELL.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to

JOSEPH HOWLAND, *Administrator.*

Newport, January 1, 1798.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE with a good Breast of Milk, one that can be well recommended, Inquire of the Printer.

IMPROMTU.

On the defeat of the Dutch fleet, and the capture of Admiral Winter.

When Boreas blows rudely we earnestly pray
The return of bright Sol, to enliven the day;
But in Holland a country enslav'd and forlorn
They really lament that their Winter is gone.
Eng. paper.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

COMMON SENSE, *in Dishabille.*

No. XXXI.

"THERE IS NO FRIENDSHIP IN TRADE."
OR, THE AUTHOR'S SECOND COAT.

I OBSERVED, in my last number, that I had not bought wit enough with my first coat. I will relate the success of my second purchase. Finding my coat out at the elbows, I thought myself under the necessity of buying another. Chagrined with my ill luck, I durst not trust to a stranger again. I supposed I might rely safely on the honesty of one of my own townsmen, a young gentleman, who had sustained the reputation of an honest man in our neighbourhood, and a few months before had opened a shop of dry goods in Boston. I informed him by letter, the ill usage I had met with from one of his brother traders; let him know my choice of the colour and quality of the cloth in question, but did not suppose it necessary to request him to use me as a friend. The pattern was sent me and proved so near like the other that it is unnecessary to relate particulars. Before, I was mortified and began to feel suspicious of mankind at large. Now, my suspicion was confirmed, and I considered the world literally as a "den of thieves;" I resolved to wear plain home spun, and shut myself from it. I wrote a letter, expressing my warmest resentment to the gentleman. He answered by ridiculing my simplicity, and concluded with our yankee sharper's motto "there is no friendship in trade." I told the whole story to our sober deacon, his father, who sighed grievously and said he feared his son was ruined by living in Boston. I really expected every day to hear of his being publicly whipped, or imprisoned for a common cheat.—You laugh, reader; and I have often laughed at myself—but to be sober again—the simple, unsuspicious youth, who takes his notions of honesty and friendship from his own breast, has much to unlearn and much to learn by —— alone from the world, before he can pass currently with people of fashion, or become master of the accomplished art of cheating in a fair manly way—truth and honesty must be considered only as Sunday clothes, but improper for week days, especially if you have a bargain to make. Enough of the lessons of the world, says Common Sense, and claims the right of closing with her own observations. Trade is necessary in all civilized countries; but a bare exchange of property does not increase it.—And whenever more are employed in this business than to get a living by a fair stated commission for their trouble, and a reasonable allowance for risk of losses, it becomes a school for fraud, and the means of encreasing luxury beyond wealth. Let a man make an estate by trade and set aside friendship, if most congenial to his mind, and he can do it without discarding honesty and retailing his conscience with his wares. If I call on a person to buy an article, in which he deals, and am ignorant of its price and quality, he is the fittest person to inform me: If he deny me this information, I have a right to neglect him for his impoliteness; it would save me the trouble of running all over town—let his frankness be called friendship or honesty, it is quite immaterial; it would certainly ensure my custom; but if he took advantage of my ignorance, I ought to shun him as at best, as a polite pickpocket. On the whole, I believe every trader would find his interest in fair dealing; if they think otherwise, as the public good or honor of our country would be light inducements, I have only to add, an argument to the vanity of those who are distinguished, as patterns for imitation—let plain truth be introduced as a new fashion—it would come from our seaports with a good grace—the charm of novelty added to its usefulness and native beauty, must give it a currency—our country people of the lower class would be emulous to appear in the mode, and the common sense of every one would acknowledge that "honesty is the best policy."

JOHN NONG TONG PAW.

SOME years ago, an Englishman was at Paris, and had a great deal of business to transact there with Frenchmen, without understanding a single word of their language. In gaping along the streets, he asked a number of questions, of people he met, as follows:—'Whose big house is that?' The person answered, *Je n'entends pas*, or, I do not understand you; (pronounced, Je nong tong paw); which he took to be the owner's name, John Nong Tong Paw, 'Whose fine coach is that?' the same answer was returned. 'What is the name of this great church?' the man being a stranger, answered, *Je n'entends pas* (Je nong tong paw). 'Ah, (said the Englishman) this John Nong Tong Paw, I suppose, must be a very religious man then, and has built a church, and called it after himself. At last came along a procession, headed by the Duke of Argon é ne—'Ah, what fine gentleman is that at the head of all those other brave folks on horseback?' *Je n'entends pas*, was the answer. 'Ah, then this is John Nong Tong Paw himself: well he is a fine looking man!'—Soon after, being in a coffee-house, he asked somebody, 'What news?' *Je n'entends pas*—I don't understand you! 'Why damn it (cried he) is there nothing else talked of in all Paris—no news but of this John Nong Tong Paw? It is not two hours since I saw him; and he is not so devilish handsome neither, that they need speak or think of nothing else. Being afterwards at a tavern, he inquired of the cook, 'What is to be for dinner to day?' The cook, not being instructed in that day's bill of fare, answered drily, *Je n'entends pas.* 'What! John Nong Tong Paw! Why, are you cannibals, devils, or what are you? D—n him, if I touch a bit of him, boiled or roasted.' Towards evening he saw a burial procession passing along the streets; and inquiring the name of the deceased, of a by stander, the man answered, *Certainement, Monsieur, je n'entends pas*—Truly, I do not know what you say.—'Well (said the Englishman) thank heaven, John Nong Tong Paw is going to his long home at last; and may the devil go with him.'

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

John Hadwen

Hereby informs his Customers,

That he has removed from the House of the late Governor WANTON, to the House next North, on the same Side of the Street, where he continues his Business as usual.

Newport, 1st of 1st Month, 1798.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *October Session, A. D. 1797.*

IT is Voted and Resolved, That Messieurs JOHN L. BOSS, ARCHIBALD CRARY, and WALTER CHANNING be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to examine the State Notes and Securities lodged in the General Treasury, in Payment of Taxes; and the State Notes and Securities paid off in the late Paper Money, and lodged by Holders in the General Treasury: That they make out and deposit in the Treasury a particular List and Description of said Notes and Securities, with the Circumstances attending them: That they cause Notification to be given in the Newspapers, for the Space of Six Months, to make Application for the same according to Law: That at the End of Six Months from the first Notification as aforesaid, the said Committee shall cause all such Notes and Securities of the Description aforesaid as may then remain in the Treasury to be burnt and destroyed.

A true Copy: *Witness,*
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

In Pursuance of the above recited Act, the Subscribers hereby Notify all Persons, claiming any of the Notes and Securities, described in the aforesaid Act, to make Application to the General Treasurer for the same according to Law; within Six Months from the Twenty eighth Day of November, A. D. 1797.

JOHN L. BOSS,
A. CRARY,
WAL. CHANNING } *Committee.*

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash, or short approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.—Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerseymeres, Shalloons, Rattinetts, Florentines, Russells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans, Irish Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper-Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, superfine India, Jaconet & Book Muslins, Muslinets, Marseilles Quilting for Waistcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Janes, Fustians, Drabets, Narkeens, striped and twilled; Satins, Luftrings, Modes, Mens Sick, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worked Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Also, a few Casks of Rice.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

THE Old Circulating LIBRARY and BOOK STORE

kept by

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

Hath lately received several large Additions of BOOKS, for Circulation and for Sale, on the most moderate Terms,—Consisting of a great Number of the newest, and most celebrated Novels and Romances, than any other Library in this Town, with a very good Assortment of other Books and Stationary.

Almanacks and Registers for 1798. of 8 different Sorts;—but NONE of the *Counterfeit* Bickerstaff's Almanacks, printed at Albany, for J. J. Todd.

Also a good Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, Fur Trimmings, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, &c.

A grand Assortment of House Papers, and Borders to suit.

New Raisins by the Cask, and Retail.

Poland Starch, Black Pepper, Mustard, and Nutmegs,

Handirons, Shovel and Tongs, and Chimney Hooks,

With a compleat Assortment of Iron hollow Ware, &c.

Newport, Jan. 1, 1798.

To be Sold, by

E. Woodward,

At his New Store on the Long Wharf,

LISBON Salt—superfine Flour—best of prime Beef—Brandy and Holland Gin—Jamaica Spirits——A Quantity of Shorts, suitable for Horses and Cows, &c. &c.

Newport, Jan. 1, 1798.

A Middle aged Woman, that can be well recommended, and is capable of superintending the Business of a respectable Boarding House, by applying to the Printer, may hear of such a Place, where she will receive very liberal Wages.

January 1, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

Also, FEATHERS by the Sack, or 50lb.

☞ Likewise—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

American manufactured

Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Island Fabrick,

No. 1, to 8,

Warranted equal to Imported,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Fowler.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general

THAT he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store, opposite THOMAS GREENE'S, a large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

—Also, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS, of the Newest Fashion, direct from London.—A Quantity of Rice and Cotton; and Pitch, Turpentine, and Pickled Fish, by the Barrel.

TO BE LET,

TWO FARMS, lying in Jamestown, now in the Occupancy of JOHN HOWLAND, Esq; on each Side, and adjoining the Ferry Road.—The Farms together consist of 220 Acres, are under good Fence, and well adapted for Farming and Grazing. The Soil is of the first Quality and consists of a due Proportion of Tillage, Meadow and Pasturage. There is also appertaining to said Farms, and to be let with them, Two Rights on Dutch Island.—For Particulars apply to the Subscriber in Newport. REBECCA CLARKE.

December 16, 1797.

Just Opened,
And ready for SALE,
By WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY

Thomas Green,

CHEAP AS EVER,

A general Assortment of

English and *India*

GOODS,

Suitable for all Seasons.—

Amongst which are to be found,

LADIES superfine 6-4 and 7-4 Coatings,
A Variety of superfine and common Swandown for Waistcoats,
Rose Blankets, of all Sizes,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses,
Long Piles or Shag Velvets,
Red, blue, and purple, Furniture Calico,
6-4 India Book-Muslins,
Striped Calamancoes, a Variety,
Superfine black Russells and Russelletts;
A very large Assortment of
Dimoty's and Muslinets,
A great Variety of Silks, for Gowns,
Cloth coloured Satins,
English and India black Ditto,
Black Crape and Bombazetts,
Cloth and Morocco Shoes and Slips,
Superfine Broadcloths and Cassimer, a great Variety,
Pearl, and polished Steel Buttons, &c. &c.

N B. Home-made Cloths taken in Pay, as usual.

Newport, November 7, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he carries on the LEATHER-DRESSING Business, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also Glove Leather by Ditto.—Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.——Bear Skins for Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dressed, with the Fur on, at short Notice.

To be Sold, by

Thomas H. Hazard,

Of South-Kingstown,

The LITTLE NECK FARM,

CONtaining about One Hundred and Fifty Acres, bounded on Two Sides by the Salt Water, with a Dwelling House, Cheese and Corn-House thereon—with an excellent Orchard of the best of Fruit, a good Well of Water, and a beautiful Grove of the best of Timber, and the greatest Plenty of the, richest Manure adjoining said Farm, and the best Fishing and Fowling in New England. For Pleasantness, Situation & Richness of Soil, with every other Conveniency, no Estate in New-England can exceed it.——Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to said HAZARD, adjoining the Premises

October 6, 1797.

THREE Months longer being allowed the Subscribers, by the Hon. Town Council to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, Distiller, late of this Town, deceased—All Persons having any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to deliver them to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time abovementioned,

JABEZ CHAMPLIN,
BENJAMIN SAYER, } Commissioners.

Newport, January 1, 1798.

☞ All Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Administratrix.*

WE the Subscribers being, by the Hon. Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, Set Work Cooper, deceased, represented Insolvent—Six Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims: Notice is hereby given, that we will attend at our respective Dwellings, for the Purpose aforesaid.

JOB TOWNSEND,
THOMAS HORSWELL.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to

JOSEPH HOWLAND, *Administrator.*

Newport, January 1, 1798.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE with a good Breast of Milk, one that can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer.